

WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably thunder showers and cooler
to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler.
Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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FRENCH TROOPS BATTLE WAY INTO SOISSONS; ALLIES GAIN 2 TO 3 MILES ON ENTIRE LINE; ENEMY MAY TAKE REFUGE OVER THE AISNE; AMERICANS PURSUE RETREATING GERMANS

CLOSE SHUTTLE TO END MIXUP IN NEW SUBWAY

Railway and City Officials
Act to Prevent Further
Confusion.

TO BE REOPENED LATER

Police Alone Prevent Panic as
Thousands Struggle on
Strange Ground.

The new "H" system of the Interborough subway worked so imperfectly yesterday that at a conference between members of the Public Service Commission and city officials late last night it was decided to discontinue running the shuttle service between Times Square and Grand Central until further notice.

The suspension will be cancelled within a few days. It is deemed necessary because some of the platforms and other station arrangements are not yet complete at the two shuttle terminals and because it is thought that it is best to let the public become familiar at first with the two main East and West Side trunk lines of the new system.

While the shuttle service under Forty-second street is closed, persons desiring to go from the upper West Side to Brooklyn will get transfers at the Rocker street station of the West Side line. These transfers will be accepted at the Wall street station of the old subway and will be good to Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

Transfers to the West Side line will be issued at Wall street to passengers coming from Brooklyn. They will have to walk the short distance between the two stations.

Disorder Unmatched in History.

The first day of the operation of the new "H" system was marked by confusion and disorder unmatched in the history of passenger traffic in this city.

No hour of the twenty-four was even comparatively tranquil in the subway. The Interborough plans for taking care of the crowds proved inadequate from the start. The police were called in and responded just in time to meet a grave emergency. Their first care was to force their way to scores of fainting women and carry them to safety.

No one who travelled by the subway yesterday escaped some part of the congested and dangerous conditions which were present from the moment of the opening of the "H" system Thursday night. The conditions reached their worst in the busy hours between 7 and 10 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the afternoon.

Worst at Connecting Points.

It was of course at the Grand Central and Times Square stations, the points where the direct east and west lines are arranged under the new system, that the worst conditions were reached. Here hundreds of thousands of passengers were disgorged from trains to find themselves on platforms either entirely new or so altered in appearance as to make them unfamiliar.

Under the scheme of the new system, passengers are expected to move steadily and rapidly, but these people did not know which way to go. There were a few sign boards to guide them, but the signs were small, inconspicuous and misleading. The guards and other Interborough employees probably had been drilled and instructed, but the station arrangements were new to them also and in the clamor and excitement they lost their heads and issued all sorts of directions.

Thousands Caught in Jam.

Thousands of persons passed from one to three hours in and about the two main stations without being able to work themselves clear of the crowds which heaped them. Thousands of others entered finally to the streets and went to their destinations by surface cars.

At between the two main stations, the conditions at Grand Central were a little worse than at Times Square. There congestion was aggravated by the fact that this is the connecting point also for the Queensborough subway. Persons going from the main Grand Central platform to the shuttle trains and those coming from them to the Queensborough cars, both had to use for 200 yards a narrow passageway with no more than two feet of space between the heads of the crowd and the ceiling, and as the crowds milled and struggled in this tunnel-like passageway it became as hot as a furnace. Also, part of the people were trying to move one way and part the other, and there was no rail to separate them.

Police Prevent a Panic.

During the crowded hours all that averted actual panic was the presence and resourcefulness of the police. There were sixty reserves at Grand Central commanded by Inspector Morris, and

German Admiralty Chief Is Retired From Office

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German Admiralty staff, has been retired for reasons of health, according to an announcement by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin.

Admiral Reinhardt Scheer, commander of the battle fleet, has been designated to succeed Admiral von Holtzendorff.

Admiral von Holtzendorff was recalled from retirement and named head of the German Admiralty staff in July, 1916. In a statement to the Cologne Gazette, July 2, Admiral von Holtzendorff explained the reason why German U-boats were not sinking American transports. He said that owing to the many points of debarkation at the disposal of the Americans from the north of Scotland to the Mediterranean, the irregular passage of the transports and the strength of the destroyer guards which accompanied them, it was inexpedient for the U-boats to lurk off these harbors on the chance of getting a shot at them.

PERSHING TELLS WHY LISTS WAIT

Difficulties Encountered in
Compiling Names of U. S.
Dead and Wounded.

BIG LOSSES EXPECTED

Troops Are Widely Separated
and Telegraph Service Is
Inadequate.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Collection of casualties in the first great battle in which our troops have been engaged in large numbers has involved a difficult problem due to the disposition of the American forces and other new conditions.

This was made clear by Gen. Pershing today in explaining why casualties had not been forwarded.

The despatch which threw the first light upon the difficulties the headquarters staff is laboring under was in answer to several requests which have gone from Secretary Baker and Gen. March that every effort be made to send over the casualties as fast as they were received.

Until the present battle wounded Americans have been taken in most cases to their own hospitals, and the task of recording the casualties has been a comparatively easy one. But since the present tremendous struggle began, involving nearly 200,000 American troops, the Americans wounded have been taken to British and French hospitals as well. Our own regimental headquarters have not kept up with the fighting, and telegraph facilities have been meagre.

Pershing's Explanation.

In explaining the situation as reported by Gen. Pershing Secretary Baker said: "I have received a cablegram from Gen. Pershing with regard to reports of casualties. He points out that our troops are still widely separated, serving in many places, causing great difficulty and complications in getting accurate information."

"In addition to this the troops are separated from their records while in the area of conflict, and must depend upon inadequate telegraph lines, which are subject to frequent interruption and must for the most part be devoted entirely to the urgent business of the battle itself. Gen. Pershing assures me that he is making every effort to collect casualty lists, have them confirmed and

Continued on Third Page.

Smokes Breed Smiles That Won't Come Off

"DEAR, kind friend," writes Private P. M. Norton, Company D, Seventeenth Engineers (railway), to a SU Tobacco Fund contributor, "I have a pleasant smile just now and I assure you I certainly appreciate your gift of cigarettes, as they are very hard to get over here. I will ever remember you and all those who think of the soldiers so far from the States." See page 4.

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GERMANS AVOID HARD BLOWS BY SUDDEN FLIGHT

Line Now Only Eight Miles
From Great Supply Base
at Fismes.

GAIN FROM 1 TO 2 MILES

Stiffest Fight Was Near
Chamery, Where Quentin
Roosevelt Is Buried.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 2.—Another jump forward was made today by the French and Americans on the Aisne-Marne front. From one to two miles was gained, and with almost no fighting.

Plans had been made to strike hard blows against the retreating German rear, but the enemy's war council evidently had decided that the time was inopportune to fight, for when the Allies moved forward it was only to follow upon the trails of the retreating enemy.

At a few places there were sharp encounters, but they were nothing as compared with the terrible engagements which previously had been fought or what was expected.

The French cavalry operated near Draveney, about two and one-half miles north of Coulages, with the American infantry close behind, while another detachment of mounted French troops opened the way a short distance to the west, with French infantry and American foot troops close up.

Eight Miles From Fismes.

The penetration by the French and Americans to the region of Draveney would place them only a scant eight miles southwest of Fismes, on the railroad line midway between Soissons and Rheims. To the westward the French reached the southern border of the Loupeigne, Mareuil and Aiguay woods and the French cavalry to the southern borders of the Moines woods.

Occasional bursts of machine gun fire challenged the advancing line, but it was apparent early in the movement that the Germans had gone. The stiffest fighting encountered by the Americans was in a little place called Chamery, where, according to the German newspapers, the body of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was buried after his airplane had been brought down by the enemy's fire.

Troops worked through the woods and fields with rain which fell almost all day, the Americans moved slowly and cautiously, but almost continuously, over farms and past villages, among them, Coulages and Conant. To the westward another force of Americans also was moving steadily through and around the Neales Woods and the rolling country east of the woods. To both the east and west of that part of the line held by the Americans the French were meeting with similar success.

Few prisoners were taken through the day, but one of them, a Captain, admitted that the German artillery had been withdrawn. His stories tended to confirm the stories of other men who were captured, that the Germans were making their next big stand on the Vesle and not the Aisne, and that their movements under way indicated the fortifying of Fismes as the center of the next fixed line of battle.

Heavy Fighting Expected.

It is not anticipated that the Germans will withdraw to the Vesle line without renewing their rear guard resistance, and it is expected that the present virtually unopposed advance will end quickly, perhaps with stiff fighting on the higher ground just south of the Aisne. To give the Germans more time for getting their artillery and stores across the river.

With only a slight advance in addition to that of today the heavy guns of the Allies easily will be in position to shell Fismes, and any part of the line the Germans may determine to stand on could immediately be made uncomfortable.

Although the enemy's retreat on the whole has been successful and he has succeeded thus far in extricating the greater portions of his armies from the salient, observers have witnessed conditions which they believe indicate that the Germans are moving more hastily than they desire. Huge clouds of smoke and dull explosions have come from St. Gilles on the Aisne, a short distance south of Fismes, and other places nearer the allied front. These told of the destruction of big munition dumps.

Pieces also are visible at eight or ten places, even as far as Fismes. They had been started by the Germans, seems obvious, since no allied shells had reached these places during the day.

The Americans expected to find the enemy prepared for a bitter fight, but when they swung northwest from their positions in the line after brief artillery preparation to which there was no reply, all was silence in front of them.

Continued on Second Page.

FLANDERS TROOPS CALLED TO COVER GERMAN RETREAT

Teutons Rush Men From Kemmel Hill in Attempt to
Hold Line—Soldiers Also Taken
From Rumania.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 2.—Prisoners who have been taken in the recent retreat of the German army say that they were told that they were fighting rear guard actions, but must hold the line. Many of them report that they have come down from Flanders, particularly from Kemmel Hill, and others say that they fought in Rumania. They are mostly young men of good physique and some have been fighting only a few months, having passed the year in garrisons since they were called up at the age of 18 years.

One boy 19 years old was taken on his first day in battle. He was in tears when examined and exclaimed that he did not wish for any more war. Another lad, also taken prisoner, had kept

a diary and had copied all the love letters he had written to his sweetheart in the field.

Determined fighting of varying intensity was still proceeding yesterday on the Flanders-Clerges front, where the Americans were opposing the Bavarian and Prussian Guards and the Jaeger troops. The Americans have made some progress, but the process of rounding up the machine gun nests is naturally slow, involving as it does patrols and artillery fire and then outflanking maneuvers by small parties of sharpshooters.

The Americans entered the village of Clerges on Wednesday at one point, but the Germans quickly filled it with gas, and the Americans evacuated with what they had obtained and went around the heights beyond. Here they met the enemy machine gunners in strength and the fight for the ground proceeded all night and throughout part of yesterday.

PLANE DOWNED BY MACHINE GUN

Former Chicago Reporter's
Shooting Results in German
Aviators' Capture.

BARRAGE IN 30 SECONDS

Quick Work Halts Foo's At-
tack—Corporal Martz a
Prodigy of Valor.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and Pub-
lic Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 2.—Airmen bring the eyes of the army, their destruction during the progress of the battle is an achievement of much importance. On Wednesday afternoon a flock of German planes appeared over the American lines between Fere-en-Tardenois and Clerges, evidently to locate our artillery batteries and to observe the movement of our attacking units as they moved forward.

"I believe we can reach them with the machine guns. Try it, corporal," said Capt. Howard F. Stone of Champaign, Ill., commanding one of our light batteries of artillery. Almost immediately the air was filled with a rain of bullets from the machine guns. For the planes could rise out of range one beat to limp badly, its pilot having been hit. Circling wildly it came to the ground.

Former Reporter the Rifleman.

The machine gunner who brought it down was Private Charles McArthur, formerly a reporter for a Chicago newspaper. He had broken up the enemy's sky party and our prison pen was fuller by two German aviators. On the same afternoon, when the Germans had massed for a counter attack and were advancing out of the woods, Lieut. Cornelius E. Lombardy, in an advance artillery post, got the information back to our artillery so quickly that our barrage began to fall in thirty seconds, completely breaking up the attack.

The commanding officer congratulated Lieut. Dwight F. Heath, formerly professor of mathematics in the University of Illinois and now a signal officer, for having laid a telephone line to within 200 yards of the German line, making possible this blow to the German plans for recovering some of the ground they had lost.

Again on Thursday, when the Germans were discovered massing armored tanks behind their lines, there came another blow. The German line was full of drive for the Franco-American chain of observation balloons. They had forced several of the balloons to descend when from above a daring French aviator dropped down on them and attacked without hesitation, driving one of the enemy machines to the ground after wounding the German pilot with the fire of his machine gun.

Not satisfied with his partial triumph, the French aviator came to the earth, leaped into an automobile and arrived at the place where the wounded enemy pilot and his observer were struggling in the wreckage of their machine. He made prisoners of both of them before our infantry arrived. Meantime our anti-aircraft guns had driven off the remainder of the German squadron.

Fifty-four German prisoners were captured by the Americans near Jomblets Wood, a small forest north of Clerges. In addition to the Franco-American units north of Chateau Thierry are now faced by three other German divisions, namely the 200th, the 216th

Continued on Second Page.

SEES ADMISSION OF DISASTER IN KAISER'S WORDS

Sidebotham, Military Ex-
pert, Thinks Proclamation
Notable for Omissions.

LAUDS ENGLAND'S FEAT

Thinks Four Years' Accom-
plishment Wonderful in
Light of Events.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

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LONDON, Aug. 3 (Saturday).—The Times prints today the first of a series of articles by Gen. H. Sidebotham, one of the foremost military critics of the war, formerly of the staff of the Manchester Guardian. The Times prints it as "By Our Correspondent on War." The article follows:

By Gen. H. SIDEBOTHAM.

The Kaiser's proclamation to his troops summarizing the results of four years of war was notably modest in its claims on the western front. He could not have said less for the German army in France than that it had kept war from the homeland, made a fine defence during two years in which it was outnumbered and dealt against us shrewd blows after the defeat of Russia had restored the parity of numbers.

But he said no more, and all the adjectives in his vocabulary will not make a verb, which is the only part of speech that matters. That he should have said no more is remarkable because of the known differences of opinion in German Governmental quarters about the policy for the western offensive. For the third time the German General Staff has staked its credit on breaking through after the first failure of Von Ludendorff's plan to go to the second failure at Verdun, and now is Ludendorff to go after the third failure.

Kuethmann Had Backing.

Von Kuethmann would not have spoken as he did unless he had military backing in his opinions. Although this backing was not strong or loyal enough to keep him from failing, it may still have been quite willing to take advantage of Ludendorff's failure if Hindenburg's professions of solicitude for the lines they were to follow were not so read as implied criticism of an offensive which he never identified himself.

At the beginning of this fifth year of the war it is our duty to be honest with ourselves as to the causes of our past losses. Even if they are not apparently understood everywhere, but it would be unfair not to recognize at the outset that great as our mistakes have been those of the enemy have been far greater.

The whole of the German military theory is against a long war. It has been based on a short war to easy victories. There is a strong if not a dominant party in Germany which would be only too glad to barter on the west for freedom and to do as it liked on the east—parts of whose policy is perhaps even more dangerous to this country than that of our militarists. This party will produce its historical later, the burden of whose argument will be something like this:

"We had an easy war in our mind, which would have made the east a German freehold, but the Cambrilla General Staff, working in alliance with the Westphalian magnates who wanted French and Belgian coal and iron mines, must needs start pulling the world about our ears. It has lost the war twice over."

The war done during the first year of the war was to carry the war into the enemy's territory and to defend the home land. He betrays an uneasy sense of indecision by a military Germany has been periodically to multiply the war by two.

By comparison with blunders so colossal, our own may seem slight. The chief defect of the British Government is that it was Government by a committee, its policy determined upon any crisis, it was not single-minded or comprehensive, but the greater common distrust into all factors of opinion of the huge overgrown committees of government. It is true that there has been too much interference by statesmen with their naval and military advisers.

Same Causes at Work Again.

The same causes which turned the forces of the German offensive from the west to the east after the first battle of the Marne are now at work as the second battle of the Marne draws to its close. Let those of us who worry over the fact that the second Marne battle was fought over much the same ground as the first and with much the same result think now much more fully that fact would strike them if they were Germans.

Russia restored to full communi-

Continued on Second Page.

Strategical Points Won and Allies Now Dominate All That Re- mains of the Marne Salient.

LINE ENTIRELY ACROSS THE CRISE;
DRIVE SHAKES HOLD ON THE VESLE

Enemy in Grave Danger of Being Terribly
Punished Before He Can Withdraw From
Fast Narrowing Shell Swept Area.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 2, 11:30 P. M.—Soissons has been retaken and the valley of the Crise has been crossed.

The allied line this evening runs from Pommiers, to Soissons, thence to Belleu, the valley of the Crise, Chacrise and Arcy-St. Restitue, through the centre of the forest of Nesles to the village of the same name and through the centre of the forest of Rheims, to Lagery, Luery and Tramey.

North of the last named three places French cavalry has advanced about another mile to the Bois le Mone and Treslon. Brouillet is still in the enemy's hands, in flames, and further east, near Rheims, Thillois has been retaken.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Aug. 2.—At the end of what may be termed a perfect day from the Allies' viewpoint, the French, Americans and British, fighting shoulder to shoulder in the finest harmony, had forced their way into strategical positions of the highest importance from which they now dominate the whole interior of what is left to the Germans of the Marne salient.

They have entered Soissons, the pivotal point on that side of the German scheme; have advanced between two and three miles along the whole line, and on the east have placed themselves where they can deliver a deadly fire on the masses of Germans streaming out of the pocket, in which they lingered a little too long. For the first time the French official statement to-night refers to the German retreat as precipitate and it bids fair to become disorderly.

The entry into Soissons and the crossing of the Crise River throughout its length by the French, American and British troops after two days of desperate fighting have smashed the German right flank and imperilled the entire German position south of the Vesle River, as it now is threatened both from the flank and rear.

CECIL FORESEES GERMAN REVOLT

Believes Foch's Success Will
Create a Civilian Popula-
tion in Empire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and spokesman of the Foreign Minister in the House of Commons, declared to a representative of The Sun today that the effect of the successful advance of Gen. Foch would be tremendous upon the German people. He said that it would create a civilian population in Germany, a thing which has been considered impossible. Gen. Ludendorff has failed in stimulating the popular imagination, he declared.

"He still has something up his sleeve," Lord Cecil said, "but he cannot take weeks and perhaps months for Germany to realize the significance of the defeat he has suffered."

Lord Cecil insisted that now is the time for the allied Governments to make up their minds as to the terms to be sought at a peace conference. He declared that all aims must be definitely settled and a unified effort made to carry them into effect. He declared his opposition to a league of nations for technical reasons and also opposed the creation of a separate military force composed of troops of the allied nations, he said.

"It is now time for the Allies to abandon generalities. There are difficulties facing the formation of a league of nations, although I believe Government officials of all the Allies are working strenuously in this direction."

"Two of the greatest difficulties to be faced are the possible diminution of sovereignty in any State pledged to the league of nations, and the difficulty of enforcing necessary pressure upon rebellious nations."

"All the Allies ought to make up their minds now as to the peace they seek. It is too early, although I believe that ultimately the strong spirit of nationality existing today will wane. In its place there will develop a greater spirit of humanity and a spiritual union of all nations."

Enemy Retreating Hastily.

The rapid advance of the Americans and their allies in the centre of the pocket on both sides of the Meuse River, where they have penetrated three or four miles north of Fere-en-Tardenois, indicates that the Germans, realizing the danger of being cut off, are retreating hastily in the direction of the Vesle. Their retreat is accentuated by the advance of the Allies southwest of Rheims and down the valley of the Aisne River, converging thrusts which are making any German position south of the Vesle untenable.

May Retreat Across Aisne.

In fact the probability now is that the Germans will not be able to make a stand south of the Aisne for more than a few days at most; it is more likely that after the severe mauling they have had and will have in the immediate future, especially in efforts to get out of the pocket, they will keep on going until they reach the hills north of the Aisne, in the famous Chemin des Dames region, the strongest position in that part of France.

Fismes, which next to Fere-en-Tardenois was the great German supply depot for the campaign on the Marne, is very seriously imperilled by the advance of the Allies today, not only from the west, where the French artillery posted on the hills south of Soissons can make it untenable, but also from the south, where the French and American push to the north from Fere-en-Tardenois and that vicinity has brought them within eight or nine miles of the place, in plain sight of the Allies' gunners over an open country, and also from the eastern side of the salient, where the Allies have advanced out of the wooded country and command a fine view over the